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Systemic : general : Chemical substances ; about 3,000 slips.

There is, I think, a certain amount of novelty in the mode of grouping under this heading, but it would occupy too much space to draw any further attention to this feature. Under this heading each substance found in the bodies of animals has its own set of slips. Particulars are entered bearing upon its chemical composition, chemical constitution, the processes of formation (actual and hypothetical), the changes which it undergoes in the animal body, and (in a general way) its modes of occurrence in the different systems of organs. The full details are given in connection with each organic system.

Under Systemic: General; there are also grouped, the notes relating to *Development*, *Cells* and their differentiated parts, each part having its own set of slips. *Chondroites*, *Cilia*, *Animal Magnetism*, *Animal Electricity*, and a few other minor subheadings; these cover about 100 slips. *Absorbent System*; this covers about 250 slips, and is broken up into various subheadings subordinate to *Lacteal* and *Lymphatic Subsystems*. *Alimentary System*; about 1,500 slips. Each particular part has its own set of slips. Under *Bile* each chemical substance found therein has a special set of slips devoted to it; at present there are 65 such substances dealt with in the notes. Under *Food*, also there are a number of subordinate headings: *Circulatory System*, about 1,200 slips. *Generative System*; about 200 slips. *Glands*; about 700 slips. *Muscular System*; about 500 slips. *Nervous System*; about 900 slips. *Osseous System*; about 800 slips. *Respiratory System*; about 300 slips. *Senses*; about 500 slips. *Tegumentary System*; about 300 slips. *Tissues*; about 500 slips. *Urinary System*; about 600 slips. *Habits*; about 150 slips. *Medial Influence*; about 3,200 slips. *Geological Distribution*; about 2,500 slips. This is arranged by periods, and under each period there

are separate sets of slips for each country or subdivision of a country, such as county, etc. *Geographical Distribution*; about 400 slips.

The whole number of slips relating to animals regarded from a general point of view is about 27,000.

Each class of animals has separate treatment, the facts being mostly grouped together under the main headings above enumerated for animals in general, subordinated to the name of each genus.

Notes have been collected more or less fully under most of the classes, so that few comprise less than 5,000 or 6,000 slips, while some comprise a great many more than that.

The notes under some of the non-zoölogical subjects are also more or less bulky. Thus *Stratigraphy*, *Minerals* (including chemical substances), *Ocean*, *Water* and some others each exceed 30,000 slips.

The slips I use measure eight inches by five inches, and are arranged in book boxes lettered on the back with the name of the subject-matter in the box. Each slip is headed with all the main and subordinate headings appertaining to it and numbered. By taking care that the size is kept uniform there is little risk of the edges being turned back, of the corners being dog-eared, or of the surfaces becoming dusty or soiled. They have all the advantages of cards, occupy much less space and are more easily handled, as each book box is the size of a thick octavo volume.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for allowing me to occupy so much of your space.

A. RAMSAY.

LONDON.

HACK TUKE MEMORIAL.

THE great respect in which the late Dr. D. Hack Tuke was held by all who knew him has led to a very generally expressed desire that his memory should be perpetuated in connection with the great work to which

he devoted his life, viz., the amelioration of the condition of the insane, and the progress of neurological and psychological medicine.

With the view of carrying out this object, an influential and representative committee has been appointed, and they are of opinion that the memorial should take the form of a prize or medal to be awarded as an encouragement to the study of the above-mentioned subjects.

The committee venture to make an earnest appeal to all those who desire to honor the memory of Dr. Tuke and to promote his life's work, for subscriptions to carry out this object.

The subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Henry Rayner, M. D., 2 Harley street, London, W.

G. F. BLANDFORD, M. D.,
Chairman.

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

L'Année psychologique. Première Année, 1894. Publiée par MM. H. BEAUNIS et A. BINET. Alcan, Paris, 1895. Pp. vii., 619. 10 francs.

This new annual combines two main features, both of which will prove of interest and value to psychologists: it publishes the results of the investigations undertaken at the psychological laboratory of the Sorbonne, together with some other original articles, and a general review on some important question; and it gives an extended analysis and bibliography of all the important psychological literature which appeared in 1894. With the largely increasing mass of literature appearing in this field, the latter feature will render the annual extremely helpful. As to the original matter, every one who is familiar with the previous work of M. Binet, the director of the laboratory, will be assured beforehand of its high quality, its thoroughness and its insight.

I. After a brief introduction by M. Beau-

nis, we find the original articles occupying in all 255 pages. They are as follows:

(1) A. Binet and V. Henri: *Memory for Words* (Pp. 1-23). The number of isolated words retained after a single hearing varies with age and with the number of words heard; only one-third to one-half as many are preserved in memory as can be repeated immediately after hearing them read; the first and the last words heard are the ones best retained; in immediate repetition, errors of sound, and in later repetition, errors of sense predominate. Errors of omission are much more numerous than errors of imagination, where for one word is substituted another entirely different. The principles of contiguity and of resemblance are not sufficient to account for the recall of particular words; the direction of the attention towards the experiment as a whole is a further essential condition.

(2) A. Binet and V. Henri: *Memory for Phrases* (for ideas). (Pp. 24-59). The number of words retained was found, under the conditions of the experiment, to be about 25 times as great when they occur in connected phrases as when they are isolated.

(3) A. Binet and J. Passy: *Psychological Studies of Dramatic Authors*. (Pp. 60-119). This paper gives the results of an attempt to throw light on the question of the creative imagination by means of interviews with Victorien Sardou, Alexandre Dumas, Alphonse Daudet, Edouard Pailleron, Henry Meilhac, Edmond de Goncourt and François Cappée. The following results were attained: (1) The work of literary composition does not manifest itself in any exceptional physical or moral condition distinguishing it from other mental occupations. The belief in an 'artistic hallucination,' as well as in the importance of the influence of the seasons, of the environment, of artificial excitants, is unfounded. The work of artistic creation demands full